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FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

His British Forces May Bear Brunt of German Attack.



FIRST AMERICAN FIELD ARMY

It Has Been Formed In France and Numbers 200,000.

Washington, May 22.—The first field army of United States has been formed in France, numbering 200,000 men. It is understood to consist of two army corps of three divisions each with Colonel A. W. Bjonstad as chief of staff. Major General Hunter Liggett is said to command one of the army corps.

Unless the British army is greatly reinforced in the next two or three months, it is likely that by Aug. 1 the number of United States troops in France will closely approximate the size of Haig's forces now facing the Germans. This revelation of gigantic strides being made by this country in putting men on the firing line came from authoritative circles here. Brigading of American troops with the British continues. Presumably men of the national army are the ones joining the British. Seasoned troops which have been in France for a long period are used for the new field army.

MUST SEND SHIPS FOR GRAIN HERE

Holland's Request Refused By United States.

Washington, May 22.—Holland has been notified by the United States government that her request for three ships now in American ports to carry the balance of the grain promised her by President Wilson can not be granted, and that, to prevent further delay in the movement of the grain, Dutch ships should be sent for it at once.

The fact that this step had been taken became known soon after the receipt of press dispatches announcing that the Netherlands government had prohibited the departure of Dutch ships from its ports. Officials were at a loss to understand the meaning of Holland's action, though it was assumed that the attitude of Germany was responsible.

More than 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping are idle in Dutch ports, according to information in the possession of the state department. It is from this fleet of tied up tonnage that the war trade board holds the ships necessary to transport the grain must be taken.

Fifteen thousands tons of cereals are now at ports of embarkation for Holland, and by the time ships come for it there will be enough to make up the 36,000 tons remaining to be supplied of the 50,000 tons promised. Holland has been warned that this supply can not be maintained indefinitely.

Siberian Treaty Signed.

Peking.—China and Japan have signed the treaty concluded after negotiations lasting several days concerning the military operations to be conducted jointly by these two countries in Siberia. The treaty also contains clauses dealing with other matters, the details of which are not made public.

Allies Are Denied Right To Boating.

Washington.—Unnaturalized German men and women were warned in a Department of Justice statement not to go boating on any river, canal, lake or seashore this summer, under penalty of violating regulations governing the conduct of alien enemies, and being interned. These regulations forbid Germans to go within 100 yards of canals, wharves, piers, warehouses, elevators and terminals, and require citizens to obtain passes before entering the water front barred zones.

RELIEVED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

Every Railroad President Retired By McAdoo.

STEP IN REORGANIZATION

Federal Director to Be Named For Each Road, Responsible Only to the Railroad Administration—Director General Also Orders Creation of New Operating Districts—Stockholders' Interests Safeguarded.

Washington, May 22.—Director General McAdoo has relieved from active duty every railroad president in the United States.

Mr. McAdoo will appoint a federal director for each road, responsible only to the railroad administration. In many cases, the president of the road may be named federal director.

To safeguard the interests of stockholders and maintain the individuality of each railway, federal directors whenever possible will be appointed from among the operating officers of the property, the director general announced. This will avoid disrupting any road's working organization unnecessarily.

As another step in the reorganization of railroad management, the director general ordered the creation of new operating districts—the Allegheny region, consisting of the principal trunk lines east of Pittsburgh, excluding the New York Central, managed by C. H. Markham, new regional director for the south, and the Pocahontas district, consisting of the east and west trunk lines terminating at Hampton Roads.

Regional directors for the Pocahontas district and for the southern district to succeed Mr. Markham will be appointed soon. A. H. Smith, at New York, will continue to act as regional director for that part of the east not included in the new Allegheny district, and district directors will be named to serve under him as supervisors of roads in New England and for the section between Pittsburgh and the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river. Other smaller operating districts will be created from time to time in the southern and western regions, now operated as units by regional directors of the railroad administration.

SECURED IN THIS COUNTRY

Evidence of a German-Irish Plot Reported Discovered.

Washington, May 22.—For many months, it is now revealed, United States government agents have been inside the counsels of the Irish in this country, who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule, and have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspirators as a means of diverting the British government from its war task in France. Direct action to stop the intrigue was thought not advisable, inasmuch as the government did not wish to meddle in domestic problems of the British empire, but the information gathered was turned over in some cases to British representatives, and it is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Fein leaders was prompted partly by evidence of German-Irish plots discovered in this country.

Tornadoes Kill Sixteen.

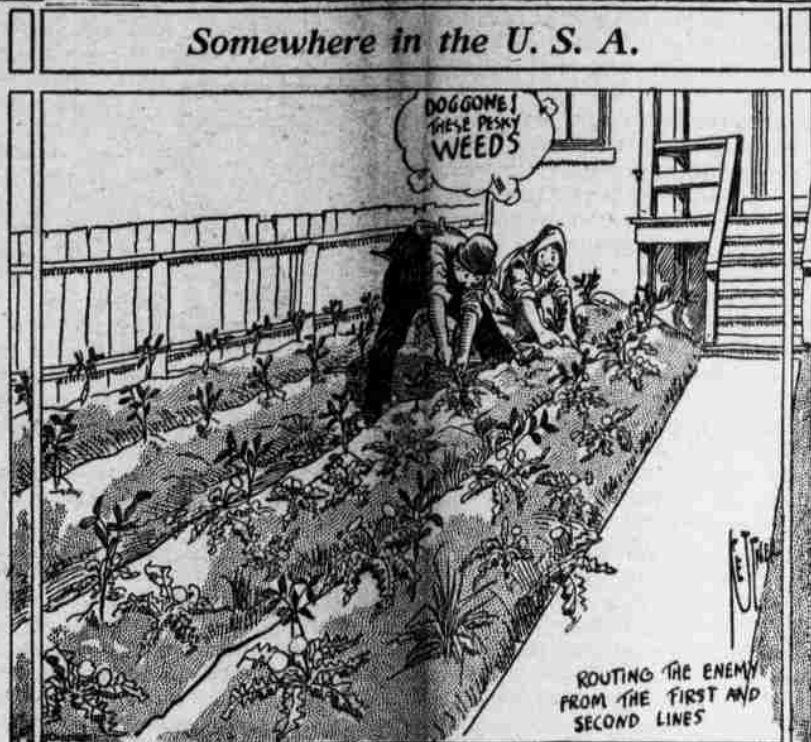
Des Moines, Ia., May 22.—Tornadoes which swept the central portion of Iowa resulted in the death of at least six persons and the injury of scores of others, according to reports reaching here. Three of the dead were killed at Boone. Property damage estimated at more than \$1,000,000 was wrought by the storm. In Kansas 10 persons were killed and dozens injured by a tornado that swept Ellis and Rooks counties.

To Build Many Ships.

Toledo, May 22.—Of the 130 ships to be built on the Great Lakes for the government, as the result of the conference in Cleveland among Charles Schwab and representatives of the shipbuilders on the Great Lakes, the building of 16 ships has been assigned to the Toledo Shipbuilding company for completion in 18 months. This is in addition to 16 ships for which the company already has contracts.

Ten Miners Entombed.

Charleston, W. Va., May 22.—Bodies of four of the 14 miners entombed in the Mill Creek Cannel company mine, 10 miles north of here, were taken from the mine by a rescuing party. No trace of the other men was found. The men were imprisoned by fire following an explosion of a gasoline engine 400 feet from the mouth of the mine. Efforts to extinguish the fire have been unsuccessful.



PRESIDENT WILSON'S OBJECTION IS UPHELD

ADVISES THAT PARALLEL QUIZ BE DROPPED IN LETTER GREGORY SENDS TO SENATE.

Upper House, However, Goes on With Knitting By Naming Committees for Military Inquiry—Chamberlain Resolution Is Passed.

FORCING SLACKERS TO WORK

Compulsory Labor Laws Affect the Idle Rich as Well as His Cousin the Hobo.

A compulsory labor law conferring jurisdiction for its enforcement upon the state council of defense and providing penalties for the violation of its provisions was passed by the emergency session of the South Dakota legislature and approved March 23. The council is given the authority to "impress into the service of the state, or of any political subdivision of the state, or of any person, firm, association or corporation, any persons who, in its opinion, are idle and unemployed and whose services may be required and are necessary to carry on or increase the production of food and supplies of all kinds for the purpose of winning the war."

We seem to be turning back the pages of history. It was the mettlesome Capt. John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, we seem to remember, who, some time in the year sixteen hundred and something, in another threatened food emergency, made and enforced the rule that "he who will not work may not eat." He thereby doubtless took the romance out of the lives of many of the colonists, just as the present compulsory labor laws will take the joy out of the lives of many people to whom supreme content lies in "just a settin' still."

Other states are doing it. The Maryland law aims at the wealthy unemployed between the ages of eighteen and fifty who are physically fit as well as at vagrants, just as this South Dakota statute seems to do. Since the passage of the Maryland act, last fall, 65 per cent of the unemployed registrants have been put to work; 16 per cent have left the state either to join the parasitic existences of vagrants in less exacting commonwealths or to migrate to the luxurious but equally parasitic paradises of the wealthy at Atlantic City and Palm Beach. And now that New Jersey has also passed a work law, Atlantic City can no longer be the haven of habitually idle males. Alas and alackaday!—Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

Must Work or Fight. Columbia, S. C.—Governor Manning returning from Washington announced that the War Department was planning to round up all idlers of draft age in the country and make use of their services. It is planned, the Governor said, to take all men of deferred classification who are not engaged in some necessary occupation and make use of their services either in the army or in war work. Every man of draft age must either work or fight, the Governor declared.

10,000 Tonner for Each Working Day.

Detroit, Mich.—During the month of May there has been delivered the equivalent of a 10,000-ton ship for every working day, according to Chas. M. Schwab, Director General of the United States shipbuilding program, in an address here. Mr. Schwab visited the plant of the Ford submarine chasers and expressed surprise at the progress that had been made there.

Rivet Gang Breaks World Record.

A riveting gang of three Syrians at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, Quincy, Mass., claims to have broken the world's record for riveting. Riveter Charles Mulham drove 2,805 three-quarter-inch oil-tight rivets in nine hours last night. The previous record is 2,720 three-quarter-inch snap rivets driven in nine hours. The gang earned \$70 for the night work and received a bonus in recognition of the feat.

Ugly Scars on President's Hand.

Washington, May 15.—President Wilson removed the bandages which have encased his left hand since he burned it four weeks ago by taking hold of an exhaust pipe in the British tank that visited the White House. The hand has healed, but the burns have left ugly scars, which cover the entire palm.

WOULD HALT WINE AND BEER MAKING

Dry Advocates In House Win First Skirmish.

WANT ACTION BY WILSON

House, Sitting as Committee of the Whole, Adopts Amendment to Food Production Bill Withholding Any Part of Appropriation Carried by Measure Unless Use of Grain in Manufacture of Liquors Is Stopped.

Washington, May 22.—The first skirmish in a fight to force President Wilson to exercise his wartime authority to prohibit the manufacture of light wines and beers, as well as whisky, was won by dry advocates in the house.

Sitting as a committee of the whole, the house adopted, 69 to 53, an amendment to the food production bill prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the \$11,000,000 the measure carries until the president issues a proclamation prohibiting the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in any form. The amendment, offered by Representative Randall of California, Prohibitionist, will come to a record vote in the house before final passage of the bill and opponents expect to defeat it then.

Representative Candler of Mississippi, Democrat, in charge of the bill, and others, vigorously opposed the Randall amendment. "You can not hurry the president into issuing that proclamation by adopting this amendment," Mr. Candler said. "I am convinced that the president will issue the proclamation whenever he believes it is necessary to do so to conserve the supply of food."

Representative Randall was joined in support of his amendment by Representatives Carnway of Arkansas, Democrat, and Mondell of Wyoming, Republican. "With an intensive campaign of spying into flour barrels and sugar bowls of every family in America," said Mr. Randall, "the wholesale loss of food through the operation of the breweries, nine-tenths of whose product is German owned and made, becomes a positive scandal."

CHINESE-JAPANESE PACT

Provides For Intervention In Siberia When Necessary.

Washington, May 22.—While still unable to obtain the text of the Japanese-Chinese defensive agreement, American Minister Reisch, at Peking, reported to the state department that the plan of defense is "operative" now, but will be "effective" only in case intervention in Siberia or strong military measures in Manchuria are necessary.

This was explained as meaning that Japan and China are now taking steps to protect themselves, but that the agreement will be put into effect only if military steps are needed. This apparently indicates that Japan is still intending to refrain from intervention in Siberia, but that she is making every necessary military arrangement for such a course if she or the allies later decide it is essential.

To Auction Off White House Wool.

Columbus, May 22.—About two pounds of wool from sheep on the White House lawn, donated by President and Mrs. Wilson, will be auctioned off in Ohio to the highest bidder and the proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross war fund. The name and postoffice address of the bidder should be carefully stated. All Ohio bids should be addressed to the "Red Cross Auctioneer, Governor's Office, Columbus."

TAKEN BY SOLDIERS

More Than \$16,000,000,000 Issued In War Risk Insurance.

Washington, May 22.—More than \$16,000,000,000 insurance on the lives of more than 1,800,000 soldiers and sailors already has been written by the bureau of war risk insurance. That is said to be more insurance, all written since the middle of last October, than is today on the books of the 20 largest life insurance companies in the world. All kinds of problems have been met with in achieving his gigantic task, according to information furnished to congress by Thomas B. Love, assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of the bureau, and other officials.

Unification Plans Rejected.

Dallas, Tex., May 22.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church rejected the unification plans proposed by the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., declining to consider unification with either of the other Presbyterian churches while the doctrines remain unchanged.

FELIX FRANKFURTER

Made Administrator of War Labor Activities.



Frankfurter's job is to bring under central control the labor activities of the government departments having to do with the production of war materials.

MONEY AND TROOPS

Government Urged to Send Aid to the Russians.

Washington, May 22.—Direct American aid for Russian troops, more Red Cross workers, or money, is being urged upon the government from influential sources. Troops, especially the foreign speaking men of this nation, are strongly urged. Aid in the form of troops would be given only if Russia were agreeable. Presence of larger numbers of Red Cross workers, some urge, would be a stimulus to Russia and encourage the growing anti-Germanism there. It is held that strong financial reinforcements would give the Russians a chance to develop themselves.

The state department characterized the problem as military and left the impression that the war department was giving serious consideration to some form of help.

MOONEY DENIED REVIEW OF CASE

Attorneys to Appeal to Federal Supreme Court.

San Francisco, May 22.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the death of one of the victims of the preparedness day bomb explosion here in 1916, lost his final application for review of his case by the state courts when Judge F. A. Griffin, in superior court, overruled the motion of his attorneys to set aside all previous court proceedings and grant a new trial on the ground of wilful fraud, malfeasance and nonfeasance in the office of the district attorney.

Mooney's only hope for escape from the sentence of death imposed now rests with Governor William D. Stephens, who has a petition for pardon under consideration, although counsel for Mooney said they would probably appeal to the state supreme court again and if they failed they would try to have the case reviewed by the supreme court of the United States.

Bag of Jewels Stolen.

Lowell, Mass., May 22.—A bag, said to contain \$100,000 worth of diamonds, set and unset, was stolen from a restaurant here. The diamonds were the property of Yan-kauer, Newtetter & Platt, Importers of New York, and were in the possession of John Karlner, a salesman.

AS YOU LIKE IT

Earthquake at La Serena, capital of the province of Coquimbo, Chile, damaged a large number of buildings. Fire started in the center of the town, causing further loss.

Ten steel ships were completed and delivered to the emergency fleet corporation during the week ending May 18. Fourteen others, some wood and some metal, were launched.

Nomination of Major General March, acting chief of staff, to be full general, and of General Bliss, chief of staff, to be a general by brevet, were sent by President Wilson to the senate.

A bill by Senator Townsend of Michigan to give retired volunteer officers who served in the civil war the status of the present-day retired officers, was favorably reported to the senate.

Jeremiah O'Leary, whose utterances in his "Bull" magazine resulted in charges of obstructing the draft being filed against him, forfeited his bond when he failed to appear for trial in New York.